

URBAN DISTRICT OF  
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH  
THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957



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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,  
Weybridge.

June, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1957. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 1/58.

The population of the Urban District at mid-year 1957 is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 42,200, an increase of 680 from the previous year. The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was 177, so that 503 represented an influx of new population.

The adjusted birth-rate (which is a figure obtained by multiplying the crude birth-rate by a "comparability factor" designed to compensate for different age and sex distribution of the population) was 14.71, a similar rate for the previous year and compared with 16.1 for England and Wales.

The adjusted death-rate was 10.31 as compared with 9.32 in 1956 and 11.5 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate was 17.19 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.0 for England and Wales. Out of 96 deaths from malignant disease, 25 were due to cancer of the lung, giving a death-rate of 0.59 per 1,000 as compared with 0.48 for the previous year.

There has been a gradual fall over the last few years in the mortality from all forms of tuberculosis, being 0.02 per 1,000 of the population for 1957 as compared with a mean of 0.08 for the previous five years. The death-rate for England and Wales for tuberculosis (all forms) in 1957 was 0.11.

Apart from an epidemic of influenza in the late autumn commented on later, there were no outbreaks of major infectious disease. For the twelfth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria in children. Every endeavour is made to secure as high a level of immunisation as possible.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was continued during the year to the extent that manufacture of vaccine by British firms would allow. At the end of the year when the Ministry decided to import American vaccine, infants, children aged 10 to 14 years and expectant mothers were included for registration.

Finally, I wish to thank members of the Council for their support and the staff for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Public Health Officers of the Authority.

#### (a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

#### (b) Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

#### Assistant:

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works conferred by the Royal Society of Health.

#### Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

MISS J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

MISS M. E. ROBINS

### Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,052
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,200
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,447
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£789,692
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,181 8s. 11d.



## Vital Statistics.

	1956	1957
Number of Births ... ..	617	640
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..	14.86	15.17
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	14.71	14.71
Number of Still Births ... ..	7	12
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	11.22	18.40
Number of Deaths ... ..	412	463
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	9.92	10.97
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	9.32	10.31
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	205	177
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ...	9	11
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	14.59	17.19
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	Nil	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.07	0.09
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.55	0.54
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	Nil	0.02
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.95	2.27
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.13	3.36

## Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ... ..	306	313	619
Illegitimate ... ..	15	6	21
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1952-1956 ... ..			14.33
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1952-1956 ... ..			9.46

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1956 and 1957.

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 14.7	* 14.71	* 9.32	* 10.31	14.59	17.19	0.00	1.54
England and Wales ...	15.7	16.1	11.7	11.5	23.8	23.0	0.56	0.47

\* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...		1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...		—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...		—	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...		—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...		—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...		—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...		—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...		—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...			1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...			6	3	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...			23	2	25
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...			—	12	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...			—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...				28	17	45
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...			—	2	2
Diabetes	...	...			—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...			19	32	51
Coronary disease, angina	...	...			53	34	87
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...			5	3	8
Other heart disease	...	...			16	39	55
Other circulatory disease	...	...			15	21	36
Influenza	...	...			2	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...			12	11	23
Bronchitis	...	...			8	2	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...			1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...			5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...			—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...			3	—	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...			—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...			—	1	1
Congenital malformations	...	...			2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...			20	30	50
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...			4	3	7
All other accidents	...	...			5	2	7
Suicide	...	...			3	4	7
Homicide and operations of war	...	...			—	—	—
Totals				...	232	231	463

### Infant Mortality.

There has been a steady fall in the infant mortality rate over the last five years, being 17.19 per 1,000 live births as compared with a mean of 22.41 over the previous five years. This saving of infant lives has been mainly associated with the later months of the first year, there being less improvement in the first four weeks of life. This has been noted generally throughout the country.



The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year:—

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity ... ..	5	—	—	—	5
Prematurity with associated conditions	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ... ..	1	—	—	—	1

Cause of death	1—3 months	4—6 months	7—9 months	10—12 months	Total number under 12 months
Broncho-pneumonia ...	—	2	—	—	2
Congenital malformation	1	1	—	—	2

### Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. Specimens of an urgent nature, e.g., diphtheria swabs, can be examined at the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. Biological examinations of milk for tubercle bacillus are also carried out in this laboratory.

### Ambulance Facilities.

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge, (telephone Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey. This station retains the telephone number of the previous Control Station at Woking, i.e., Woking 3040.

### **Home Nursing and Midwifery.**

The Surrey County Council maintains eight whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows: —

Miss I. M. Anderson.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 4226
Miss B. Gardner.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mrs. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3538
Miss R. G. Kernahan.	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road. Weybridge.	Weybridge 3157
Miss L. Morris.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss E. E. A. Clapp.	27, New Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 3144
Miss L. M. Lediard.	2, Dallington Court, Burhill Road, Hersham.	Walton 2125

### **Health Visitors.**

There are four County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

### **Home Help Service.**

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. 1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Friday, p.m. Thurs., a.m. Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m.
		Eye.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	Mon. and Tues., a.m. and p.m. Wed., a.m.
		Eye.	2nd & 4th Wed., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare. School Medical	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

## Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Chest Physician attends for consultations on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Friday of each month at 10.0 a.m. and the 2nd Friday at 2.0 p.m.

## Venereal Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.



WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

### **Hospitals.**

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

#### **GENERAL HOSPITALS:**

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

#### **CHRONIC SICK UNITS:**

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

### **Clinics.**

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

### **Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.**

There are 64 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in the district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chertsey Hospitals Group.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Screening Sub-Committee of the Hospital Management Committee which arranges admissions to these Chronic Sick Units.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section.

### **Grants to Old Folk's Organisations.**

Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council make grants to the under-mentioned voluntary organisations whose activities consist in and include the provision of recreation and meals for old people:—

Hersham Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Walton-on-Thames Branch Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Weybridge Red Cross Old Folk's Club.

District Meals-on-Wheels Service Committee.

The three Old Folk's Clubs have continued their excellent work for the welfare of the old people of the district. Arrangements made by the Clubs include the holding of regular weekly meetings for their members, outings to the country or seaside, and entertainments. They also operate funds so that special assistance can be given to sick members who are regularly visited in their homes.

All three Clubs are now operating schemes under which old people can obtain chiropody at a reduced cost.

## **WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

### **Main Water Supplies.**

Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal & Sciver. These samples are taken monthly in rotation from the Urban Districts of Walton and Weybridge and Chertsey. The results of the examinations made during the year are tabulated on page 13.

In addition to the above examinations main water supplies and also well water supplies are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological examination.

### **River Ash and Beasley's Ait Estates.**

Ninety houses on these estates, the majority of which were used as pre-war week-end residences, have been in permanent occupation since the end of the war. Lacking a main water supply and being dependent on small cesspools for drainage, there has been a demand for better facilities for some years.

Consequent on the owners of the properties agreeing to contribute to a scheme for the construction of sewers, application was made by the Council at the end of the year to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for sanction to borrow the sum required.

### **Sewerage.**

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1957 with the exception of the normal extensions to the new housing estates.



# Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	...	3rd Mar.	9th May	27th June	9th Oct.	12th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	...	23	12	3	8	11
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	...	5	3	2	3	5
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	...	37	16	3	1	3
Coliform organisms	...	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.						
Free Ammonia	...	0.036	0.096	0.048	0.086	0.072
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.030	0.072	0.072	0.144	0.120
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)		1.440	0.512	0.928	0.992	2.14

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### Refuse and Salvage Collection.

A weekly collection of house refuse was generally maintained during 1957, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service, although a shortage of labour was experienced. Overtime working was arranged.

Alertness on an increasing scale is called for on the part of refuse collectors to avoid loads of refuse being set on fire by hot ashes placed in dustbins. Care by householders is needed in this respect.

The change in the use of solid fuel appliances to other types of heating for stoves and boilers has continued apace, resulting in refuse being much more bulky.

### Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at two sites, one of which is to be used as a playing field for a college. The completed sites are covered with soil.

### Statistics.

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	13,600 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	52.3 tons.

### Salvage Receipts.

	Tons	£
Wastepaper ... ..	573	4,398
Scrap Metal ... ..	45	162
Textiles ... ..	6	132
	<hr/> 624	<hr/> 4,692
Salvage income per working day ... ..	£18	0s. 11d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	...	24.7 cwts.

### Cesspool Emptying.

A Dennis 800-gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this purpose, and the demand for the use of this machine has remained at a high level.

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	264
Number of cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,390
Number of loads	... ..	3,372
Total volume removed	... ..	2,697,600 gallons.

The employees of the Department were provided during the year with overalls and gloves, also waterproofed coats and leggings.

## INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	48
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	64
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding ... ..	6
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ...	545
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	1,010
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses ... ..	498
Dairies, Milk shops, etc. ... ..	80
Bakehouses ... ..	19
Other Food Premises, etc. ... ..	356
Factories, etc. ... ..	97
Re Rats and Mice ... ..	1,070
Rag Flock, etc. ... ..	4
Smoke ... ..	29
Drains tested ... ..	5

### Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year ... ..	193
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ...	245
Number of such Notices complied with during year ...	211
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year ... ..	227

### Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served.	Complied with.	Work done by Council.
Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39	1	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ 93	10	9*	1†
Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 9 ...	1	1	—
	12	11	1

\* Including 1 complied with on Justices' Order.

† After compulsory purchase.



## Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	316
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	248
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	68
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	5

## Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.

### HOUSES.

Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Main water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

### DRAINAGE.

Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New cesspools provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	6

SMOKE NUISANCES ABATED.

Discharge of offensive fumes abated	...	...	...	1
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Factories Act, 1937.

There are one hundred and forty-three factories with power and seventeen factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are five laundries, twelve bakehouses and two establishments for making sausages.

As a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations cleansing of sanitary conveniences was secured in two cases, in one instance closet accommodation was provided and in two cases repairs and adjustments to sanitary fittings were obtained. In three other cases unsuitable sanitary accommodation was rectified.

1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	17	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ...	143	91	6	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	20	1	—
TOTAL ...	162	117	7	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	4	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	5	1	8	—

**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Five samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, one each of coir fibre, cotton felt and hair and two of rag flock, were taken and proved satisfactory. These samples were taken from bulk.

**The Shops Act, 1950.**

Inspections were made under the above Act. In two cases improvements were made to staff rooms and in two repairs to sanitary accommodation secured. In another case sanitary accommodation was provided to rectify a deficiency arising from the division of the premises.

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.**

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.



## Byelaws in operation.

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

## Swimming Pools.

There were two privately operated open-air pools to which the public were admitted. Twenty-three bacteriological samples were taken, five giving unsatisfactory results. Thirty-six Chloroscope comparator tests were also made, of which sixteen were unsatisfactory. Seventeen of the unsatisfactory samples and tests were concerned with one of the pools and this was closed to the general public from the beginning of August.

## Mosquito Control.

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible. The Public Health Department has been frequently asked for further advice on these measures.

## Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary:—

			<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	...	...	Nil	Nil
(b) Other Houses	...	...	Nil	Nil

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

## Schools.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

The department undertakes the spraying of school canteens as a precaution against flies and other insects.

## HOUSING.

At the end of the year one thousand, five hundred and three permanent Council houses and flats and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. No further permanent Council houses were in course of erection.

Two hundred and thirteen houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of family units re-housed during the year was one hundred and sixty-three. This included one hundred and one exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was five hundred and eighty. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

The provision of a separate and hygienic unit of accommodation of the right size for each family is one of the most important public health measures.

### Caravan Sites.

Fourteen applications were received during 1957 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and ten temporary licences were granted.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						655
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...		48
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...						169
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...		11
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...					102



## 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—			
(a) By owners	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...		Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices: —	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By local authority in default of owners	1

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	5
(b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	3
(3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 16(4)	...	Nil

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	Nil

## Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.



**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—**

**Rent Act, 1957.**

**Certificates of Disrepair.**

In July, 1957, the provisions of the first named Act relating to Certificates of Disrepair were superseded by those of the Rent Act, 1957.

	For Certificates.		For Revocation or Cancellation.	
	1954 Act	1957 Act	1954 Act	1957 Act
Applications granted	1	36	1	Nil
Applications refused	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Applications out-standing at the 31st December	—	4	—	3

**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.**

**Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.**

The survey made in 1955 resulted in seventy-five houses being scheduled for demolition pursuant to Section 1 of the Act of 1954. The Minister of Housing and Local Government approved the proposals and was informed that the Council proposed to deal with twenty houses during the first year. By 1957 the overall programme had increased to eighty houses.

During 1956 three Clearance Areas had been defined comprising twenty-two houses and four flats at Apps Court. The Council decided to acquire these for demolition and re-development as a housing site. By the end of 1957 all of this property except two houses had been acquired and the negotiations for the remainder were well advanced.

**Overall Progress at 31st December, 1957.**

**Clearance Areas.**

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	4
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	12
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	10

— 26

Individual Unfit Dwellings.

In course of acquisition ... ..	3	
Demolished or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings ... ..	13	
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing ... ..	6	
Representations made, hearings pending ...	3	
	—	25
Dwellings remaining to be represented.		
3 suggested Clearance Areas ... ..	12	
Cases for individual action ... ..	17	
	—	29
		—
Total dwellings in Programme	80	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply.

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising and sterilising establishments in the district.

### Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	25
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

### Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pasteuriser's (licensed by Surrey County Council)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure purity, adequate pasteurisation and freedom from tuberculosis in the case of raw milk.

### Summary of Milk Samples.

Classification.				<i>Satisfied Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Failed Prescribed Test.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	...	...	...	4	3	—	7
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	27	—	—	27
Pasteurised	...	...	...	181	1	3	185
Sterilised	...	...	...	18	—	—	18
Totals				230	4	3	237

### Biological Samples.

Six samples of Tuberculin Tested and five samples of milk prior to pasteurisation were submitted to biological tests. None revealed evidence of tuberculosis.



## Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

		<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pre-packed	...	26	12	—	1	39
Unwrapped	...	1	—	—	1	2

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality.

## Meat.

Five hundred and eighty-six inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The abattoir operated at Hersham by Mr. J. E. Grimditch remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 6,760 cattle units, a slight increase upon that in the previous year. It is necessary for a Public Health Inspector to devote the major part of most days to these premises, involving a proportion of overtime.

## Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

							lbs.
BEEF:							
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,649
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
PORK:							
51 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,326
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,029
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017
MUTTON:							
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	961
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
OTHER GOODS:							
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	662
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	89	1,379	12,908
Number inspected	—	—	89	1,379	12,908
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	47
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	28	1,197
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticer- ci	—	—	—	2.03%	9.64%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	148
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	1.18%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

There is no horse slaughtering.

## Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

## Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspections.
Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	16	22
Butchers ... ..	30	44
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ... ..	15	12
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ... ..	31	20
Dairies and Distributing Depots ... ..	5	80
Grocers and Provision Merchants ... ..	73	102
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens ... ..	57	72
Public Houses ... ..	39	15
Sugar Confectioners ... ..	42	35

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse ... ..	1	498
Sausage and cooked meat factories ... ..	2	23
Wholesale meat depot ... ..	1	21
Biscuit factory ... ..	1	2
Biscuit warehouse ... ..	1	3
Chocolate factory ... ..	1	4

(2) The following are registered under Section 16. of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream ... ..	122	64
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food ... ..	38	86

Seven new registrations for the sale of ice cream and nine in respect of sausage manufacture were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district.

(3) The only dairy is that of a producer-retailer and is registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain eighteen shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. Eighty visits were made to premises dealing with milk.



Nine hundred and fifty-three visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are twenty-one visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display. There is some reluctance, particularly in the confectionery trades, to protect all these goods in cases on the plea that protected goods sell less readily. A High Court decision during the year points to the need for stronger legislation in this respect.

The following were secured:—

Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	6
Redecoration	...	...	7
Alterations or repairs to fittings or structure	...	...	4
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	4
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation			2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective washing facilities	...		6
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	2
Improvement of lighting and ventilation	...	...	1
Provision of first aid materials	...	...	3
Provision of lockers	...	...	2
Provision of refuse receptacles	...	...	2
Other matters	...	...	6

In carrying out inspections of food premises, the Medical Officer of Health and the staff of food inspectors are insistent on the need for high standards of kitchen hygiene in catering establishments, the proper use of refrigeration and the cleanliness of cold storage rooms.

Education in food hygiene in schools and technical colleges serves a useful purpose and will in time influence the habits of food handlers, but an immediate improvement in standards can be looked for if customers refuse to accept food prepared and served under unhygienic and potentially dangerous conditions.

### Legal proceedings.

At the close of the year proceedings under section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were pending in respect of the sale of a cup cake containing a piece of glass.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	7	—	7	—	—	—
Chocolate drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, double ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream, single ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Curry powder ...	2	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Fish cakes ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flour confectionery ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Honey ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice-cream ...	3	2	5	—	—	—
Jam ...	5	—	5	—	—	—
Lard ...	5	—	5	—	—	—
Milk ...	33	12	45	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Olive oil ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sausage roll ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	11	—	11	—	—	—
Soft drinks ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Sugar ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tea ...	4	1	5	—	—	—
Tomato ketchup ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Whisky ...	4	—	4	—	—	—
Wine ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
Aspirin tablets ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	86	34	120	—	—	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever.

The general character of the disease has remained mild and complications were not encountered. Fourteen cases were notified, mainly in children of school age, but not related to any particular school. Four cases were treated in hospital and found to be infected with the Group A type of haemolytic streptococcus.

Control measures instituted in the schools were well repaid in limiting the spread of the infection.

It is by no means certain that this disease will continue to be so mild in view of the fluctuations in behaviour and severity of scarlet fever in previous years.

### Diphtheria.

This is the twelfth consecutive year that no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylactics at a month's interval beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single supplementary dose on entering school.

Details of outbreaks occurring in other parts of the country show that diphtheria mainly affects the pre-school and early school age groups, and emphasize the necessity of the above routine immunisation procedure.

There has unfortunately been some falling off in the optimum number of children immunised on account of the number registered for and awaiting vaccination against poliomyelitis, which procedure requires no other inoculations within three weeks.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of 1957, showing the percentage of children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.
19.2%	72.3%	58.9%	42.2%

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows: —

Primary injections	...	...	649
Reinforcing doses	...	...	298

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification from seaports and airports is received from time to time of cases of smallpox or contacts of smallpox arriving in the country. Travellers from countries where smallpox is endemic can



make the journey to this country well within the incubation period: indeed in some cases the distance can be compassed between the onset of the illness and the first appearance of the rash. Once the disease is recognised control can usually be secured by the proven methods of ascertainment of contacts, effective vaccination of close contacts and supervision for a period of sixteen days from the last exposure to infection.

It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If revaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas a primary vaccination in adult years may react severely.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:—

Primary vaccination	...	...	549
Re-vaccination	...	...	297

### **Poliomyelitis.**

Only one case occurred locally in a youth of 18 years. This was a serious case of the respiratory paralysis type. Transfer required to be arranged to a London Hospital for special treatment.

One further case was treated in the local Infectious Diseases Hospital in a local resident of 14 years who acquired the disease on holiday outside the district.

Several suspected cases were removed to hospital for investigation but were subsequently not confirmed.

### **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.**

By the end of the year vaccination with poliovirus had been carried out on 25 per cent. of those who had applied. During the year offers of vaccination were extended to infants and to children in the age group 10 to 15 years, and also to expectant mothers.

The actual number of children vaccinated in the district during the year was 1,088.

### **Measles.**

The cycle of measles outbreaks extends over two years with the major phase in one year and the minor phase the following year, the individual years being reckoned from the month of September, which is the month of lowest incidence.

This was a year of major incidence, just short of 1,000 cases being notified, over 50 per cent. being in the school age group of 5 to 10 years.

There were no fatalities, only eight cases requiring treatment in hospital.

Measles has declined in severity in recent years. It is a most difficult disease to control, as the patient is liable to be highly infectious before the diagnosis is apparent.

Measles is principally dangerous on account of its complications, e.g. pneumonia, and if these can be prevented the average child recovers rapidly. Fortunately the complications are caused by organisms which are vulnerable to modern remedies and are often preventable as well as curable.

Stocks of Gamma Globulin are available and are useful in modifying or adverting the threatened attack in infants under six months or in children under 2 years where there is a special risk.

### **Whooping Cough.**

One hundred and twenty-four cases of whooping cough were notified, the vast majority being in the age group 2 to 10 years. Only six cases were notified under 1 year. No patients required treatment in hospital and there were no fatalities.

The fatality rate for whooping cough throughout the country remains very low. Whooping cough is still a dangerous disease for infants who are unable to develop immunity through inoculation in the first few months of life so reliance must be placed upon an indirect method of protection, i.e. immunisation of older children to prevent infection being brought into the home.

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows: —

Primary injections	...	...	587
Reinforcing doses	...	...	148

### **Influenza.**

Influenza invaded the district in the first week of September and assumed epidemic proportions during the following four weeks.

The first outbreak occurred in a residential school for boys in a neighbouring district. Specimens of throat swabs and serum were taken and these were identified later with the Asian type of Influenza, Virus A.

The incubation period of the disease was 24 to 72 hours. The onset was sudden with fever and frontal headache, followed by a dry throat, cough and mild conjunctivitis. The fever subsided in two to four days. There were occasional relapses in the following week. A striking feature of the disease was its high infectivity, approximately 60 to 70 per cent. of the boys being infected in the four residential schools investigated. The vast majority of cases occurred in teenagers and in schools. It was unusual for the adult staff to be infected.



A noteworthy feature was the benign character of the influenza. Hospital treatment was rarely required.

The epidemic reached its peak in the district in four weeks and subsided gradually in the ensuing four weeks.

Influenza vaccine was made available to the staffs of Public Health Departments at the end of the year in case the epidemic should recur.

Investigation of various outbreaks in 1957 show that the clinical picture has been similar to previous epidemics of average severity, the relatively low death rate being due to the fact that many more cases occurred in the young than in the old.

### Pneumonia following Influenza.

Seventeen cases of pneumonia following influenza were notified in local residents; thirteen cases of influenzal pneumonia were treated in hospital.

There were four deaths at the ages of 7, 28, 72 and 95 years respectively.

### Pneumonia.

Sixteen cases of primary pneumonia were notified. Nine cases of primary pneumonia were admitted to hospital for treatment.

Twenty-three deaths occurred from pneumonia, which included broncho-pneumonia, which is not notifiable.

### Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Ottershaw Infectious Diseases Hospital
Smallpox ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	14	4
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4	—
Pneumonia ... ..	33	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	934	8
Whooping Cough ... ..	124	—
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	4	—
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ... ..	1	1
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic ... ..	—	—
Infective Encephalitis ... ..	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—



**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).**  
 According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	86	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	103	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	108	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	537	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		—	14	—	—	4	33	2	934	124	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries: —

Disease		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	...	38	23	5	1	3	9	6	—	—	7	4	—
German Measles		1	1	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	—
Mumps	... ..	1	9	2	1	7	6	15	—	1	11	2	—

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

**Tuberculosis.**  
**New Cases and Mortality.**

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	7	6	—	1	1	—	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	14
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	34
Total on register at end of year:						
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	191
Females	...	...	...	...	...	144
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	22
Females	...	...	...	...	...	20

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at the Locke King Clinic in Weybridge every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

There can be little doubt that the work of mass radiography leading to more efficient notification and examination of contacts has contributed to the control and falling incidence of this disease in addition

to the beneficial effects of improved social conditions and advances in treatment.

### **Tuberculosis Care Committee.**

The local area Care Committee includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

### **Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

### **Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination.**

This form of protection against tuberculosis is now available to school children in their 14th year, as well as to child contacts of active tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to tuberculosis, and if so found B.C.G. vaccination is carried out.

About fifty per cent. of local school children aged 13 to 14 years were so treated.

### **Mass Radiography Service.**

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Walton-on-Thames, Weybridge and Hersham during the year and approximately 4,800 persons volunteered for examination. In 1957 in Surrey 12 per cent. of the new notifications followed mass radiography examination.